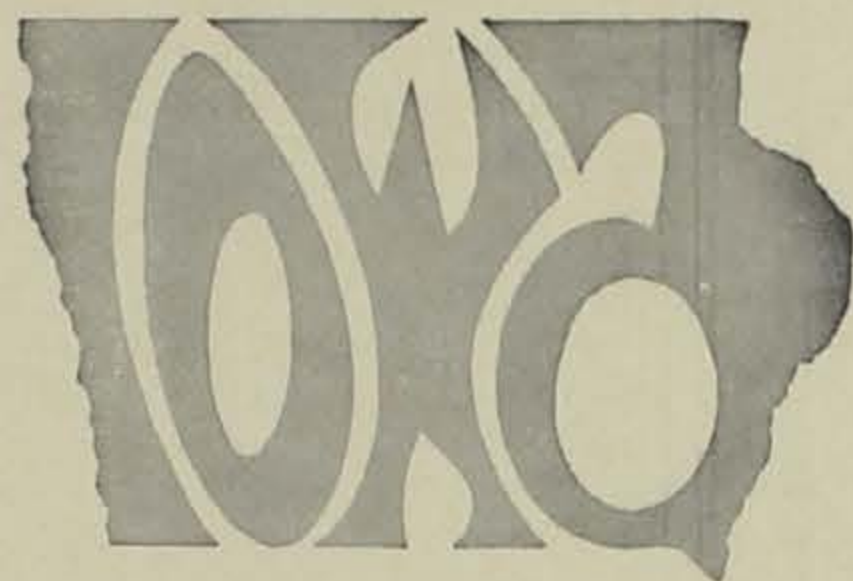
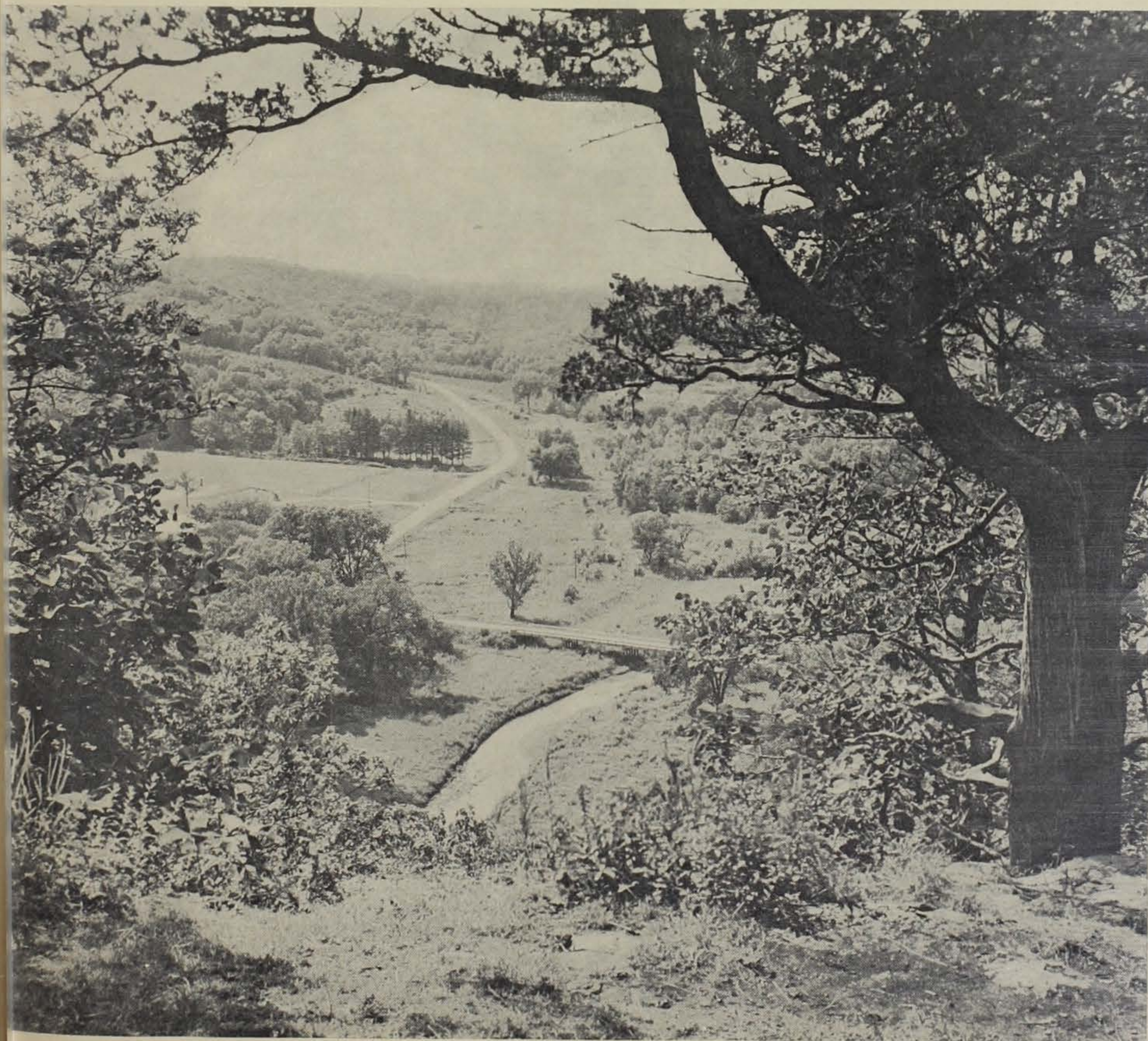


FEBRUARY 1971



CONSERVATIONIST



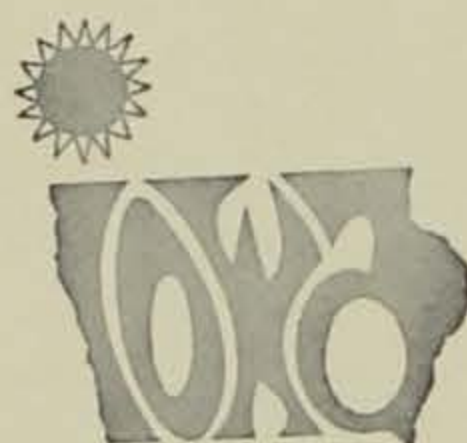
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About the Cover

Yellow River State Forest demonstrates wise forestry management techniques.
 (See page six.)

Iowa Conservationist

February, 1971

No. 2

Vol. 30

Published monthly by the Iowa Conservation Commission, State Office Building,
 300 4th Street, Des Moines, Iowa 50319. Address all mail (subscriptions, change
 of address, Form 3579, manuscripts, mail items) to the above address.

Subscription price: two years at \$2.00
 four years at \$3.50

Second class postage paid at Des Moines, Iowa
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COMMISSION MINUTES

December 1, 1970

Commission extended the experimental boating activity on Green Valley Lake for one more year and extended the evening time limitation for water skiing either one hour or until sundown, to be determined by the staff. The extension to continue the experiment for one year was made on the basis of reports received from the staff that the one year experimental period did not provide conclusive results.

Approved an option for 464.5 acres of land along the Upper Iowa River in Winneshiek County. It adjoins property already owned by the state. The tract fronts on about 4,500 feet of river and contains about 3,600 feet which could be a trout stream.

Accepted an option on three lots in a town of Albany for the Volga River Lake Project in Fayette County.

Accepted an option for 46.33 acres of railroad right-of-way extending over 2 miles of the Shimek Forest. This will be developed as the first bike trail route in Iowa.

The following County Conservation Board Projects were approved: Polk County, Yeader Creek Lake Addition, acquisition, 2 lots; Winnebago County, Winnebago River Recreation Area, acquisition 46.90 acres; Buchanan County, Troy Mills, Wapsipinicon River Access Area, Management Agreement; Woodbury County, Bigelow Park-Browns Lake Access Area, Management Agreement.

The following Land and Water Conservation Fund Projects and project amendment requests were approved for submission to the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation: City of Des Moines, Westchester Park, acquisition 5.82 acres; Grundy County Conservation Board, Wolf Creek Recreation Area, acquisition 92.75 acres; Decatur County Conservation Board, Slip Bluff Park, development; Henry County Conservation Board, Mud Creek Recreation Area, development; City of Ankeny, Sunrise, Hawkeye and Sunset Parks, development; Jones County Conservation Board, Central Park, development.

Authorized the Division of Fish and Game to enter into negotiations for preparation of a master plan for the construction of the Rathbun Reservoir Fish Hatchery.

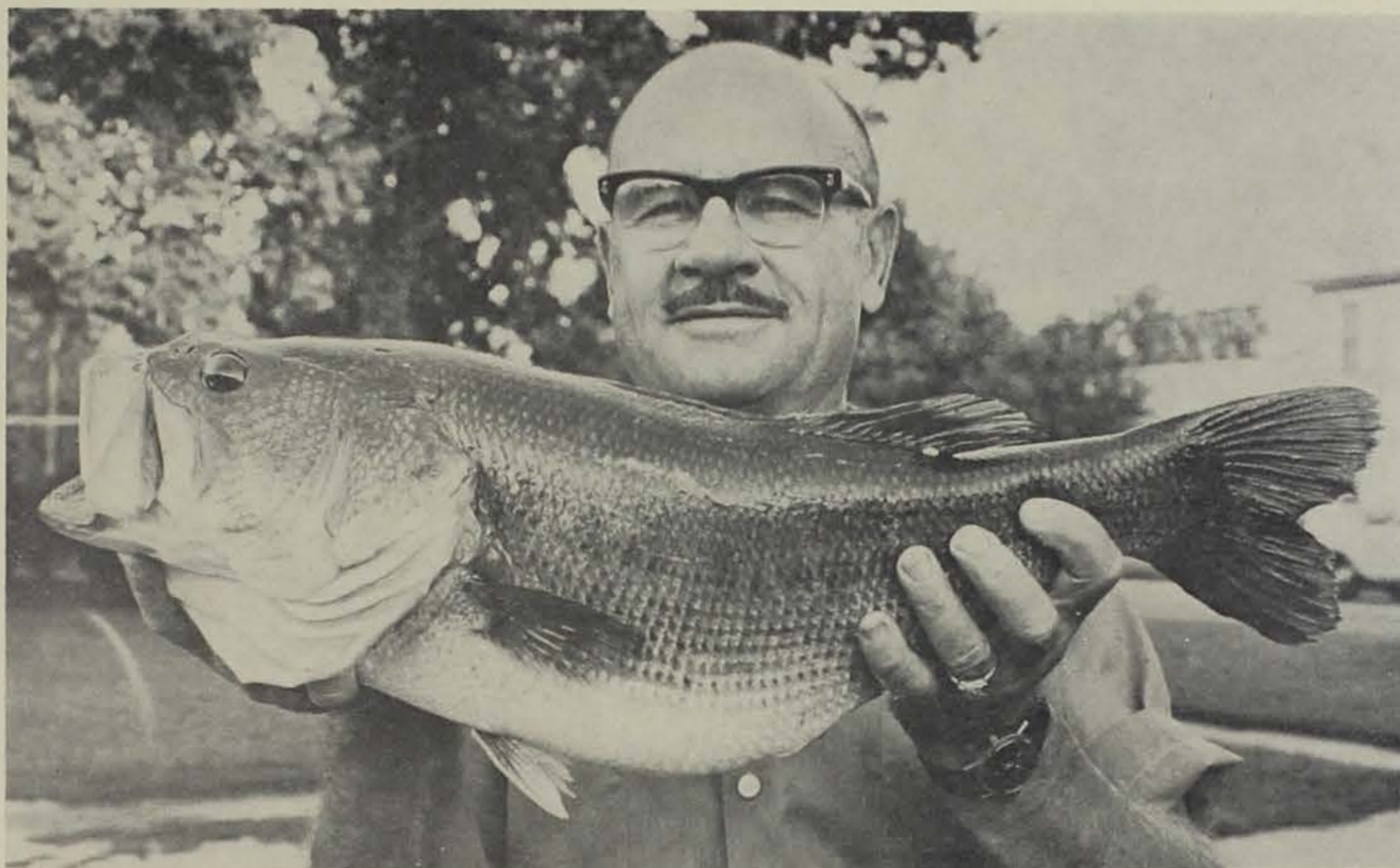
Adopted a permanent rule on registration of snowmobiles and accident reports for submittal to the Department Rules Committee.

Awarded contracts with the construction of the sewer and water systems at Elk Rock State Park.

Awarded contract for the construction of an earthen dam at Stephens State Forest.

Species
 Bass
 Largemouth
 Smallmouth
 White
 Bluegill
 Bullhead
 Buffalo
 Carp
 Catfish
 Channel
 Flathead
 Crappie
 Muskellunge
 Northern
 Paddlefish
 Perch
 Yellow
 Sauger
 Sheepshead
 Trout
 Brown
 Rainbow
 Walleye

FIVE NEW STATE RECORDS!



Paul Burgund's State Record 15 lb.-5 oz. Whopper Largemouth

By Sonny Satre

IOWA ALL-TIME RECORD FISH

Species	Weight	Length	County Where Caught	Date	Angler
Bass (Largemouth)	10 lb. 5 oz.	24 1/4"	Farm Pond Lee County	August, 1970	Paul Burgund Fort Madison
Bass (Smallmouth)	6 lb. 3 oz.	21 5/8"	West Okoboji Dickinson County	June, 1966	Marvin Singer LeMars
Bass (White)	3 lb. 1/2 oz.	17 1/2"	Mississippi River Allamakee County	May, 1970	Gene Kurth Postville
Bluegill	2 lb. 1 oz.	11 1/2"	Farm Pond Wayne County	June, 1966	Chet Ryan Seymour
Bullhead	4 lb. 8 oz.	17 3/4"	Farm Pond Taylor County	April, 1966	Dennie Karas Massena
Buffalo	31 lb.	38"	Wapsipinicon River Buchanan County	August, 1970	Charles Buchholz Waterloo
Carp	50 lb.	44"	Glenwood Lake Mills County	May, 1969	Fred Hougland Glenwood
Catfish (Channel)	25 lb. 3 oz.	35"	Rock Creek Jasper County	June, 1964	Lawrence Karpe Des Moines
Catfish (Flathead)	62 lb.	46"	Iowa River Johnson County	July, 1965	Roger Fairchild Coralville
Crappie	4 lb. 1 oz.	19 1/4"	Farm Pond Tama County	May, 1969	John Lenhart Tama
Muskellunge	15 lb.	38 1/4"	Clear Lake Cerro Gordo Co.	May, 1970	Donald Nelson Forest City
Muskellunge	15 lb.	39 1/2"	Clear Lake Cerro Gordo Co.	October, 1970	Verne Larson Clear Lake
Northern	23 lb. 8 oz.	44"	Cedar River Bremer County	August, 1970	Fred Stifter Waverly
Paddlefish	58 lb. 13 oz.		Missouri River Pottawattamie Co.	October, 1965	Grace Holtzmann Ann Racobs Council Bluffs
Perch (Yellow)	1 lb. 13 oz.	14 3/4"	Mississippi River Allamakee County	September, 1963	Neal Palmer Maynard
Sauger	5 lb. 2 oz.	22 1/2"	Mississippi River Dubuque County	November, 1963	Art Hurlburt Dubuque
Sheepshead	46 lb.	38 1/2"	Spirit Lake Dickinson County	October, 1962	R. F. Farran Clarion
Trout (Brown)	12 lb. 14 1/2 oz.	28"	Elk Creek Delaware County	November, 1966	Billy Lee Marion
Trout (Rainbow)	13 lb. 8 oz.	32"	Richmond Springs Delaware County	November, 1968	C. Melvin Vaughn Waterloo
Walleye	14 lb. 2 oz.	31 1/2"	Spirit Lake Dickinson County	October, 1968	Herbert Aldridge Spirit Lake

1970—Year of Record Sized Fish

Campaign '70, corn blight, inflation, dieldrin and mercury pollution were a few of the major topics which made news in Iowa during 1970. But for Iowa anglers, 1970 proved to be the year of lunker sized fish according to the record number of entries in the Conservation Commission's annual Big Fish Records registry. A total of 62 entries were submitted which included five new state records for largemouth bass, muskellunge, northern pike, white bass and buffalo.

Paul Bergund of Fort Madison, while fishing in a Lee County farm pond, proved these small bodies of water provide tremendous angling. For proof, he netted a record 10-pound 5-ounce largemouth bass which measured 24 1/4 inches in length. The lunker bass was fooled by a weighted spinning lure. Burgund's trophy fish topped the old record by nearly six ounces.

A record shattering 23 pound 8 ounce northern pike provided Fred Stifter of Waverly quite a battle from the Cedar River in Bremer County. The huge fish measured 44 inches and bested the previous record by almost two pounds. A spinning lure proved too tempting for the giant pike.

Charles Buchholz successfully landed a record 31 pound buffalo from the Wapsipinicon River in Buchanan County. Buchholz's fishing equipment was rigged with 12 pound test line with a cray fish for bait.

Iowa's white bass record was tied twice during 1970 before a new record was set. Gene Kurth's "striper" topped

(continued on next page)

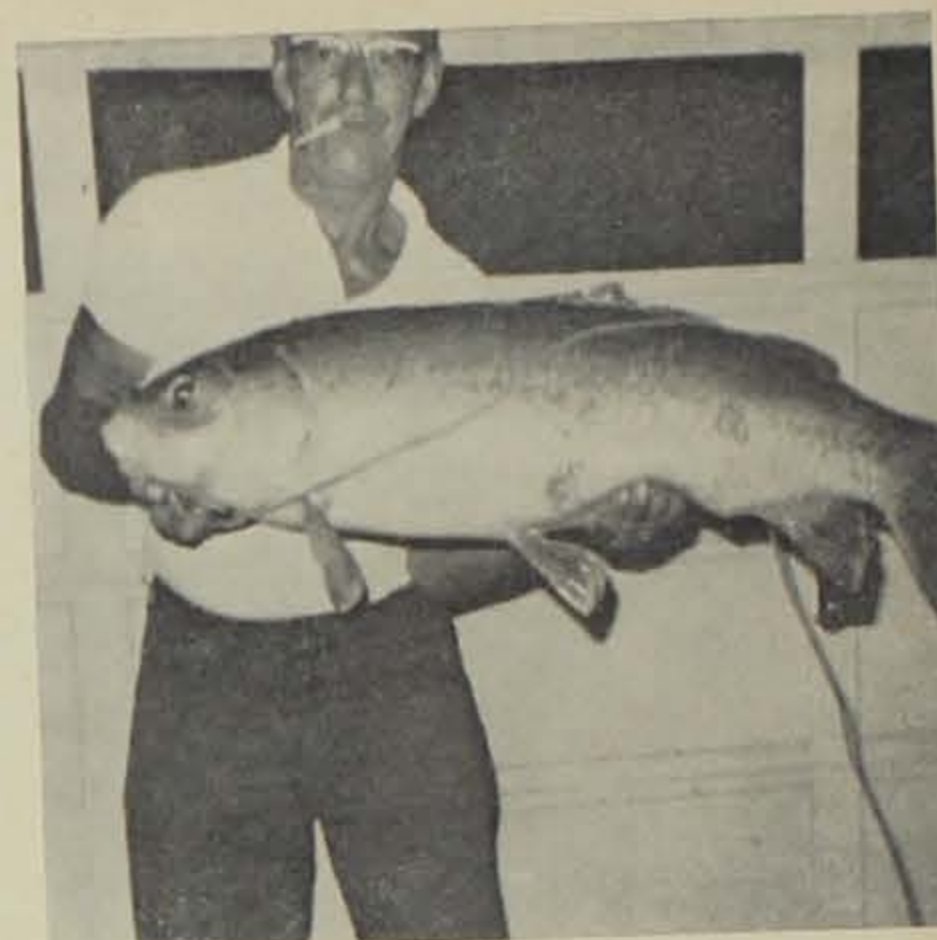


Gene Kurth's 3 lb.- $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. state record White Bass.

Fred Stifter's 23 lb.-8 oz. Northern smashed old state record.



Vern Larson's 15 lb. Muskie tied state record.



New state record buffalo was landed by Charles Buchholz. The fish weighed 31 lbs.

(from page three)

the old records by $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce. The Postville angler hooked the 3-pound $\frac{1}{2}$ -ounce specimen on a leadhead from the Mississippi River in Allamakee County.

1970 was the first year that muskies were submitted for the Commission's fish records. Out of the four muskies officially entered, the two largest both weighed an even 15 pounds and were taken from Clear Lake in Cerro Gordo County. The two lucky anglers were Verne Larson of Clear Lake and Donald Nelson of Forest City. Larson's muskie measured 39 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches and was taken on a red and white spoon while Nelson's 38 $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch fish was caught on a spinner-nightcrawler rig.

Anglers reported their successes for every month except December. April, May, June and August proved to be the most productive months with 9, 15, 11 and 12 entries, respectively. There were four large specimens taken in July and three for January. February, March and October reported two each. September produced one entry. The lone November entry was a 44-inch Spirit Lake northern.

Inland rivers, trout streams and the Mississippi River produced a total of 26 entries. Record species from the river and stream category, which topped the 1970 statistics, were smallmouth bass, buffalo, flathead catfish, brown trout, rainbow trout and walleye.

Man-made bodies of waters such as artificial lakes, farm ponds and gravel pits yielded 20 king size catches. Included were the 1970 record largemouth bass, bluegill, bullhead, channel catfish and crappie.

Iowa's natural lakes offered their share of angling excitement with 14 big lunkers which included the 1970 record muskellunge and yellow perch.

1970 BIG FISH

Species	Weight	Length	County	Where Caught	Date	Angler
*Bass	10 lb. 5 oz.	24 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	Farm Pond	Lee County	August 22, 1970	Paul Burgund Fort Madison
(Largemouth)	9 lb. 4 oz.	22 $\frac{1}{8}$ "	Farm Pond	Lee County	April 26, 1970	Larry R. Degen Fort Madison
(Largemouth)	8 lb. 8 oz.	22 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	Farm Pond	Ringgold County	June 28, 1970	Dickie Lee Sanders Carlisle
(Largemouth)	7 lb. 12 oz.	23 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	Lake Manawa	Pottawattamie Co.	April 19, 1970	Ted Bidrowski Omaha, Nebraska
(Largemouth)	7 lb. 8 oz.	21"	Red Haw Lake	Lucas County	March 8, 1970	John L. Gardner Chariton
(Largemouth)	7 lb. 2 oz.	24"	Farm Pond	Muscatine County	May 29, 1970	Walter Hatfield, Jr. Muscatine
(Largemouth)	7 lb.	23 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	Farm Pond	Lee County	April 25, 1970	Duane Dietsen Rock Island, Illinois
Bass	5 lb. 8 oz.	22 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	Iowa River	Hardin County	May 3, 1970	Virg Jaques Iowa Falls
(Smallmouth)	5 lb. 6 oz.	21"	Spirit Lake	Dickinson County	August 28, 1970	Garrett Spykerman Sanborn
(Smallmouth)	3 lb. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	17 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	Mississippi River	Allamakee County	May 23, 1970	Gene C. Kurth Postville
*Bass	3 lb.	15 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	Lake Wapello	Davis County	April 25, 1970	Steve Booker Ottumwa
(White)	3 lb.	17 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	Lake Wapello	Davis County	May 22, 1970	Michael C. Peterman Ottumwa
(White)			No Entries			
Bass						
(Yellow)						
Bluegill	2 lb.	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	Farm Pond	Iowa County	June 21, 1970	Bert Ranfeld Guernsey
Bluegill	1 lb. 8 oz.	10 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	Farm Pond	Tama County	May 6, 1970	Alva Strellner Tama
Bluegill	1 lb. 4 oz.	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	Prairie Rose Lake	Shelby County	September 20, 1970	Mrs. Donald McConnell Harlan
Bluegill	1 lb.	10"	Farm Pond	Lucas County	January 21, 1970	Rick Aldridge Des Moines
Bluegill	1 lb.	10"	Farm Pond	Lucas County	May 2, 1970	Bill Brown Chariton
*Buffalo	31 lb.	38"	Wapsipinicon River	Buchanan County	August 23, 1970	Charles Buchholz Waterloo
Buffalo	28 lb.	34 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	Spirit Lake	Dickinson County	May 8, 1970	Ben Butler Spencer
Buffalo	22 lb.	31"	Lake Manawa	Pottawattamie Co.	May 17, 1970	Lonnie Rice Omaha, Nebraska
Bullhead	3 lb. 4 oz.	15 $\frac{3}{8}$ "	Gravel Pit	Story County	June 3, 1970	Willie Williams Eldora
Carp			No Entries			
Catfish	22 lb. 8 oz.	33 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	Lake Macbride	Johnson County	June 22, 1970	Jim Shotwell Tipton
(Channel)	20 lb. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	36 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	Geode Lake	Des Moines County	August 3, 1970	John Munden Davenport

* New State record fish

Species	Weight	Length	County Where Caught	Date	Angler
(Channel)	19 lb. 8 oz.	33"	Des Moines River Webster County	August 23, 1970	Louis E. Stone Fort Dodge
(Channel)	19 lb. 2 oz.	33"	Farm Pond Page County	May 31, 1970	David L. Jauron Essex
(Channel)	18 lb. 2 oz.	32"	Lacey-Keosauqua Van Buren County	July 17, 1970	Gary Goldizen Ottumwa
(Channel)	16 lb. 2 oz.	33"	Skunk River Lee County	July 25, 1970	Charlie Gilpin Dallas City, Illinois
(Channel)	16 lb.	28"	Cedar River Black Hawk County	July 15, 1970	Susan Bush Waterloo
(Channel)	15 lb.	29 1/2"	Lake Manawa Pottawattamie Co.	June 13, 1970	George Platt Council Bluffs
Catfish (Flathead)	31 lb.	39 3/4"	Des Moines River Van Buren County	June 10, 1970	Fred Jackson, Jr. Fort Madison
(Flathead)	31 lb.	40"	Mississippi River Muscatine County	March 8, 1970	David Lee Murdock Muscatine
(Flathead)	30 lb.	40 1/4"	Des Moines River Van Buren County	June 10, 1970	Fred Jackson, Jr. Fort Madison
(Flathead)	23 lb.	35"	Wapsipinicon River Jones County	July 9, 1970	Bill Borkgren Anamosa
Crappie	3 lb. 5 oz.	16 3/4"	Farm Pond Louisa County	May 6, 1970	Bill Poggemiller Wapello
*Muskellunge	15 lb.	38 1/4"	Clear Lake Cerro Gordo Co.	May 15, 1970	Donald Nelson Forest City
*Muskellunge	15 lb.	39 1/2"	Clear Lake Cerro Gordo Co.	October 13, 1970	Verne Larson Clear Lake
Muskellunge	13 lb.	36"	Clear Lake Cerro Gordo Co.	June 26, 1970	Peter Suby Fertile
Muskellunge	11 lb. 6 oz.	38"	West Okoboji Dickinson County	May 27, 1970	Marlo Voetbert Rock Valley
*Northern	23 lb. 8 oz.	44"	Cedar River Bremer County	August 31, 1970	Fred A. Stifter Waverly
Northern	18 lb. 6 oz.	44"	Spirit Lake Dickinson County	November 16, 1970	Mickey Edwards Spirit Lake
Northern	17 lb. 7 oz.	39 1/2"	Iowa River Scott County	April 12, 1970	Bruce Blocker Davenport
Northern	17 lb. 7 oz.	39"	Wapsipinicon River Buchanan County	October 8, 1970	Clifford Brimmer Independence
Northern	16 lb.	43"	Spirit Lake Dickinson County	May 29, 1970	James McNabb Omaha, Nebraska
Northern	14 lb. 8 oz.	41"	Clear Lake Cerro Gordo Co.	May 4, 1970	Rolland Heard Wesley
Northern	12 lb. 8 oz.	38"	Clear Lake Cerro Gordo Co.	June 26, 1970	Frank Blackburn Mason City
Northern	12 lb.	38"	Lake Macbride Johnson County	August 11, 1970	Kenneth H. Carlton Cedar Rapids
Northern	12 lb.	32"	Iowa River Johnson County	June 11, 1970	Oliver Russek Coralville
Northern	11 lb. 8 oz.	38"	Pine Lake Hardin County	June 14, 1970	Michael Christensen Eldora
Perch (Yellow)	1 lb. 8 oz.	13"	Spirit Lake Dickinson County	April 4, 1970	V. J. Wood Spirit Lake
Sauger			No Entries		
Sheepshead			No Entries		
Trout (Brown)	9 lb. 14 oz.	28"	South Bear Creek Winneshiek County	January 11, 1970	Fred Daugs Robbinsdale, Minn.
'Brown)	8 lb. 12 oz.	28"	French Creek Allamakee County	February 2, 1970	Mark A. Franke LaCrosse, Wisconsin
(Brown)	8 lb.	28"	South Bear Creek Winneshiek County	February 7, 1970	Fred Daugs Robbinsdale, Minn.
Trout (Rainbow)	12 lb. 4 oz.	29"	Turkey River Clayton County	August 19, 1970	Eugene L. Bauer, Jr. Dubuque
(Rainbow)	11 lb. 13 oz.	28"	Siewers Springs Winneshiek County	August 19, 1970	Lester R. Ellingson Decorah
(Rainbow)	11 lb. 8 oz.	26 1/2"	Glover Creek Fayette County	August 12, 1970	Kevin Vorwald West Union
(Rainbow)	10 lb. 10 oz.	27"	Otter Creek Fayette County	April 30, 1970	William E. March Fredericksburg
(Rainbow)	10 lb. 4 oz.	27 1/2"	French Creek Allamakee County	August 12, 1970	Roger Bublitz Waukon
(Rainbow)	8 lb. 9 oz.	27"	Waterloo Creek Allamakee County	April 24, 1970	Steve Shadwick Cedar Falls
(Rainbow)	8 lb. 6 3/4 oz.	27 1/2"	Wapsipinicon River Mitchell County	May 2, 1970	A. R. Eller Mason City
(Rainbow)	8 lb.	27 1/2"	Otter Creek Fayette County	April 14, 1970	Lester C. Springer West Union
(Rainbow)	7 lb. 12 oz.	25"	Turkey River Clayton County	August 18, 1970	Roger Boyng Davenport
Walleye	12 lb.	29"	Mississippi River Allamakee County	January 13, 1970	Ed Lauerman Waukon

*New state record fish,

1971 Entries Now Being Accepted

Entries for the 1971 Official Big Fish Records are now being accepted by the Iowa Conservation Commission. Any species of fish taken by hook and line and caught in state or boundary waters is eligible. There are, however, minimum weight or length limitations on certain species as listed below.

Bass, largemouth	7 pounds
Bass, smallmouth	4 pounds
Bass, white	2 1/2 pounds
Bass, yellow	1 pound
Bluegill	1 pound
Buffalo	20 pounds
Bullhead	2 1/2 pounds
Carp	25 pounds
Catfish, Channel	15 pounds
Catfish, Flathead	20 pounds
Crappie	2 pounds
Muskellunge	30 inches
Northern pike	10 pounds
Paddlefish	25 pounds
Sauger	4 pounds
Sheepshead	15 pounds
Sunfish	1 pound
Walleye	8 pounds
Yellow perch	1 1/2 pounds

Any potential 1971 state record fish must be weighed to the nearest ounce on scales legal for trade. The weighing must be witnessed by two persons.

The angler must fill out an official entry blank or facsimile and send it and a black and white photo of himself and the fish to Official Big Fish Records, Iowa Conservation Commission, 300 Fourth Street, Des Moines, Iowa 50319, by January 1, 1972.

The entry blank includes the angler's name and address, the species of fish, date caught, where, county, total length, method of catch and the witnesses signatures and addresses. Official entry blanks will be included in the 1971 fishing laws synopsis brochure which will be available to the public wherever fishing licenses are sold.

Any fish that surpasses the state official record will be publicized through the Conservation Commission's weekly news letter. All state records and the 1971 record fish will be published in the February 1972 issue of the IOWA CONSERVATIONIST. Iowa Angling Award certificates will also be sent for each qualifying entry.

Iowa Lumber Production

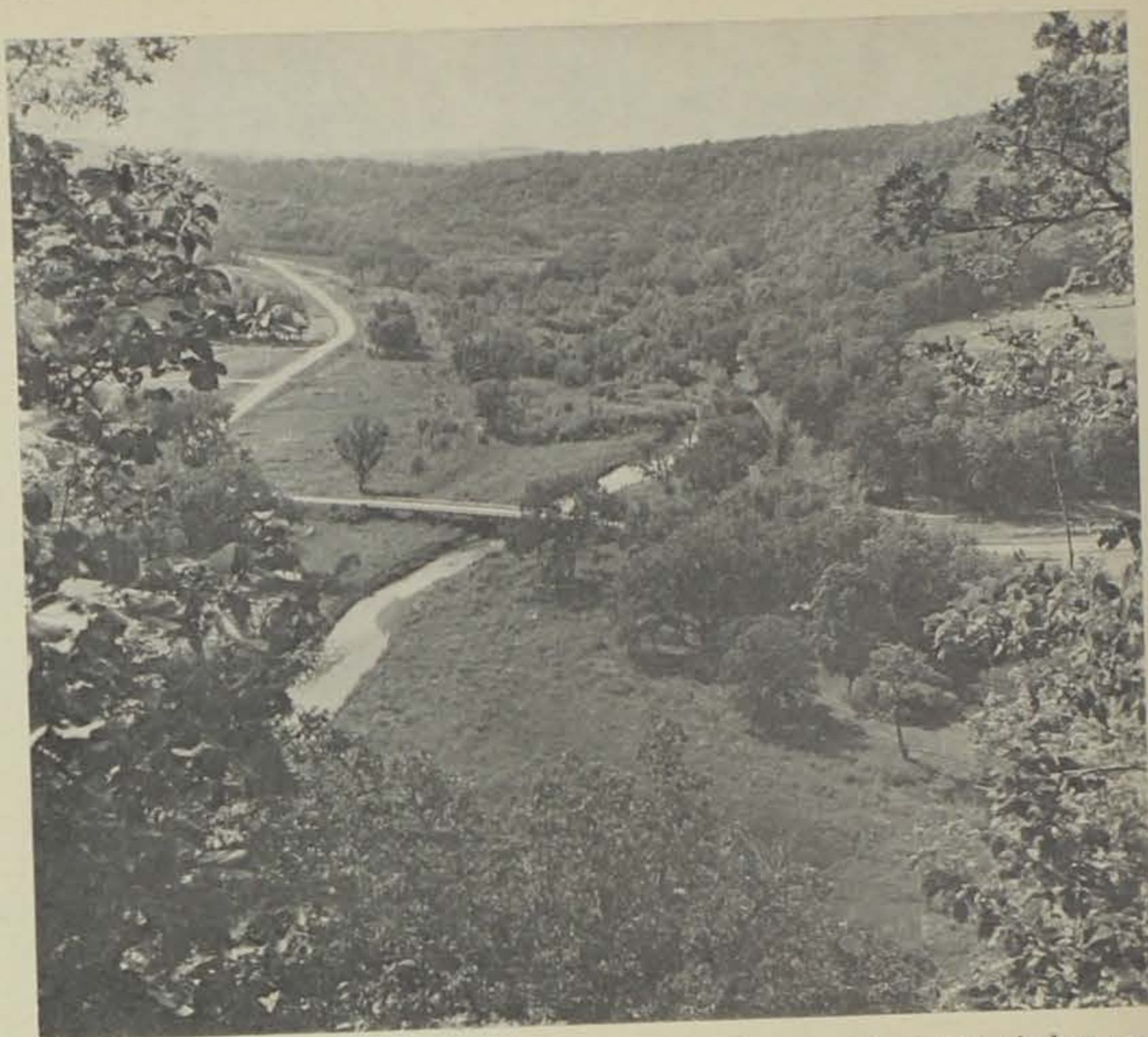
the story of a renewable resource

The primary purpose of a state forest is to demonstrate to private land owners the sound forest management techniques involved in the production of a valuable timber crop. The following photos from the Yellow River State Forest in Allamakee county outline the basic logging and milling processes used in the production of lumber.

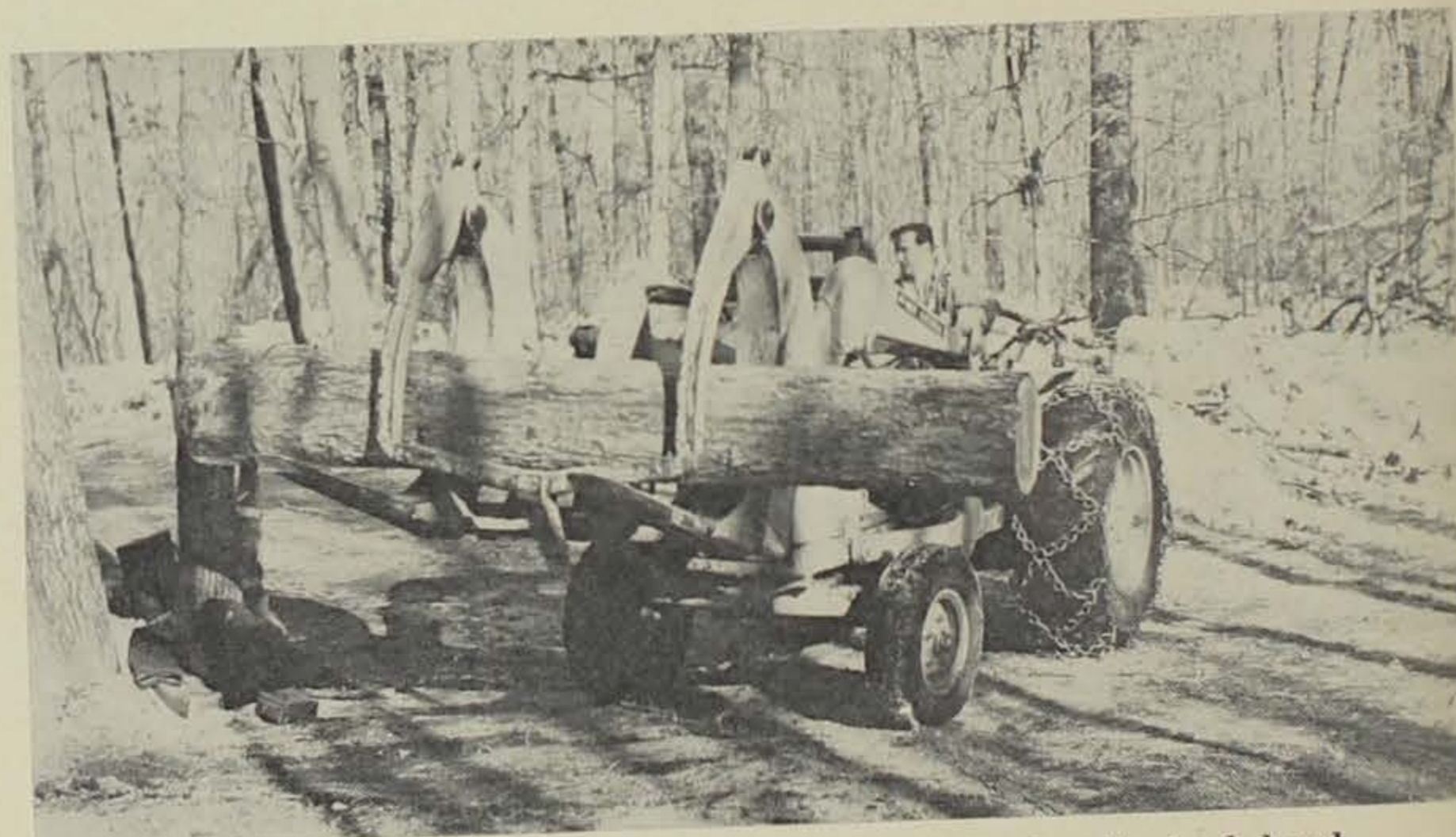
Mills of this type produce rough lumber suitable for outdoor uses such as rough building construction and repair, picnic tables, signs, and loading pallets.

This lumber is also suitable for further refinement in the manufacturing of fine furniture, paneling and other quality products.

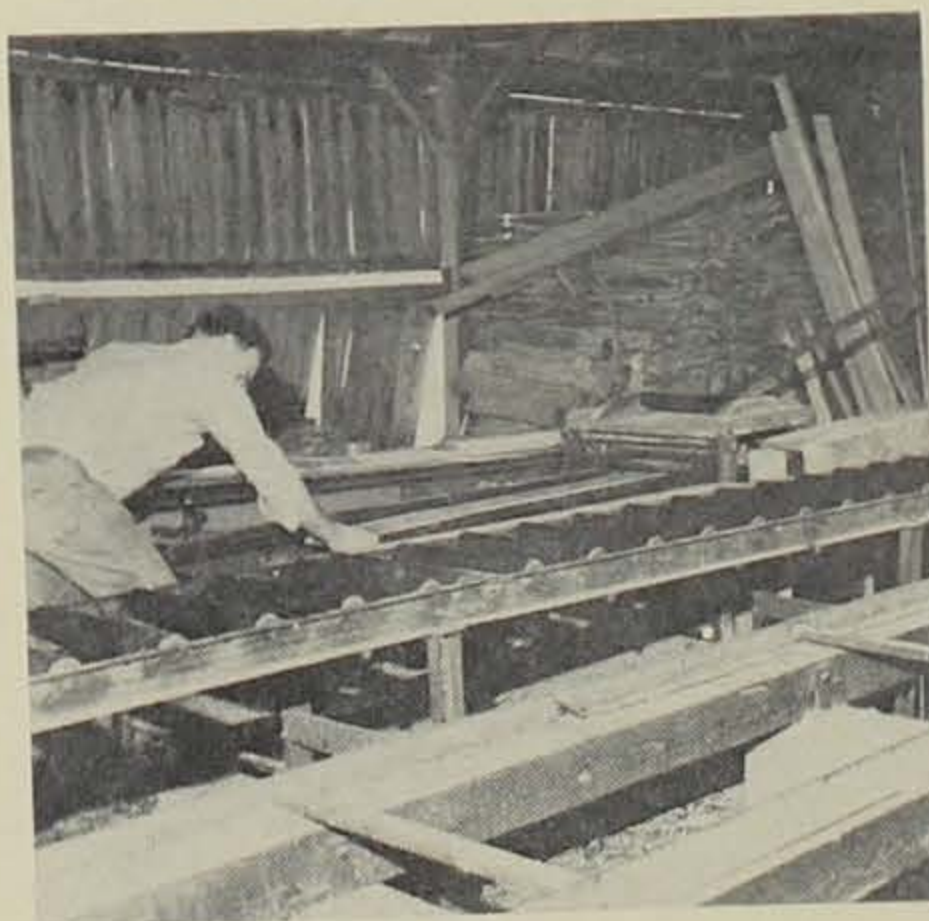
These state forests demonstrate that benefits from properly managed forest lands also include soil erosion control, cleaner water, wildlife habitat, aesthetic value, and recreation opportunities. The beauty of the Yellow River Forest attests to the fact that a woodland crop can be wisely harvested without depleting the resource.



Scene on Yellow River State Forest. Designated areas of mature timber are harvested each year under the guidance of a professional forester. This insures the continuous availability of forest products, wildlife habitat, pure water and recreational opportunity.



3. The tree-length log is measured, cut into standard log lengths, loaded and . . .



6. Boards are edged to remove bark and cut to standard width, and . . .



7. . . . cut to desired length.



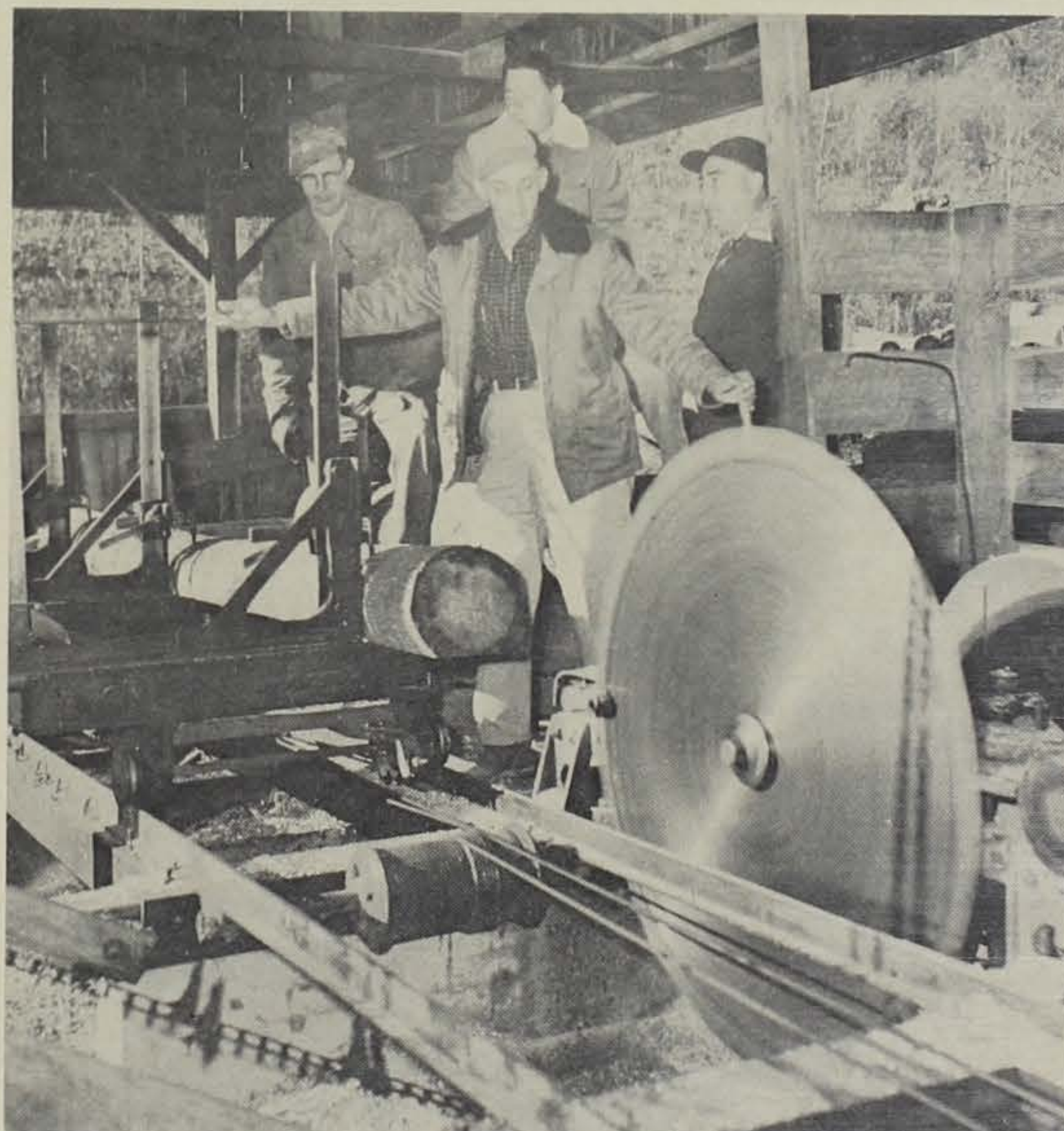
1. Mature trees are selected and cut for production of wide array of products.



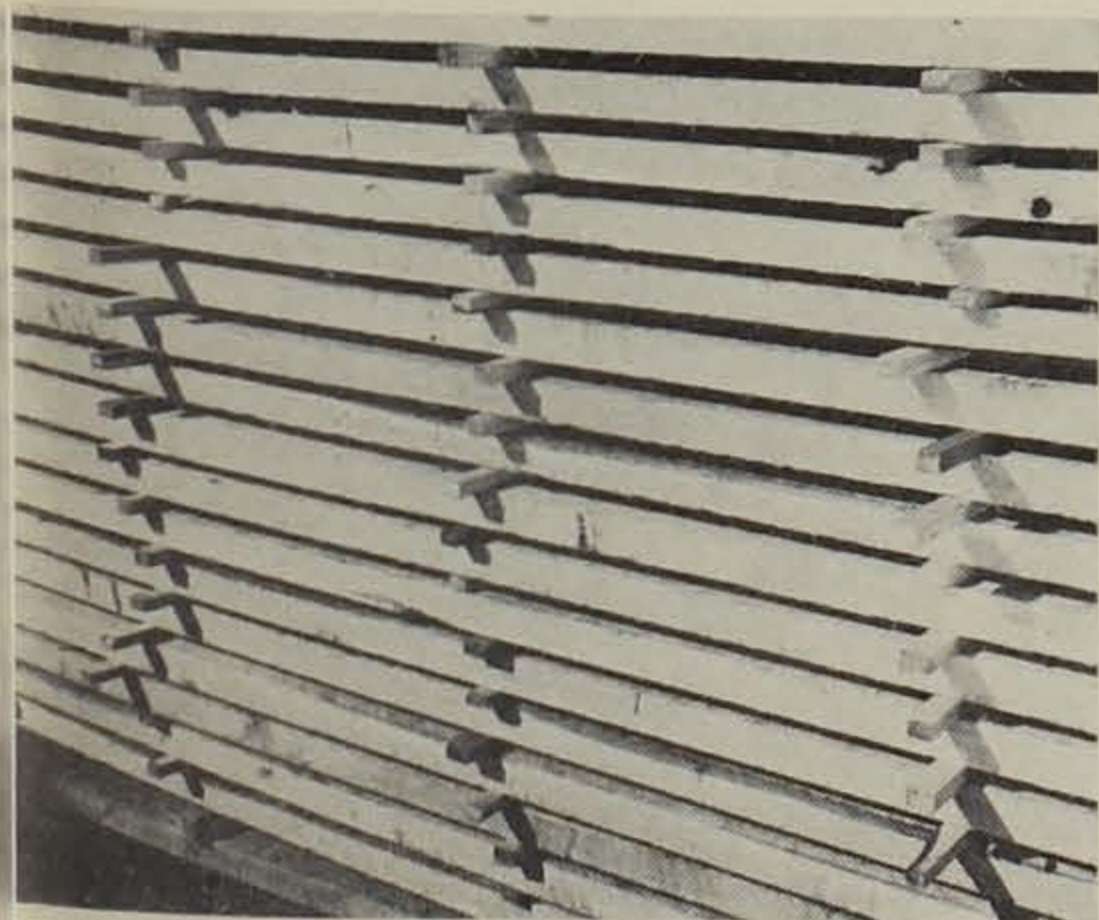
2. The tree is skidded from where it fell to a loading area.



4. . . . transported to the sawmill.



5. Log is secured on the sawmill carriage and moved into the large circular head saw.



8. Green lumber is placed in air seasoning piles. Air circulates through these piles where the boards are dried slowly with a minimum of twisting and warping.

**DON'T BE A
LITTERBUG !**



Winter Duties of a Parks Conservation Officer a job that never ends

by
David R. Evans

Consider for a moment the state park in winter. A white mantle blankets the area with cool beauty. Snow is heavy on trees, frost decorates shelters like a wedding cake and frozen lakes sparkle in the sun. It's a dramatic change from the busy warm days of summer.

But what of the park officer . . . who in summer appeared to be everywhere—getting campers settled, removing garbage, mowing grass, giving emergency first aid and tending to the myriad chores involved in operating a state park.

Well, he is just as busy in the winter, although it's not as apparent to the public. If he isn't plowing snow and digging out from a storm, he will probably be inside a shop preparing for another hectic season.

A big winter job for the park officer is repairing, refinishing and painting picnic tables. And when one considers there are over 10,000 picnic tables, it takes quite awhile. Most of the shops are small and only a few tables can be taken inside at a time. They must be scraped and painted twice. Some of the larger parks have over 300 tables. If tables have been damaged or wear out, they must be repaired.

There are thousands of garbage cans that must be cleaned and painted. Another job best done in the dead of winter.

Usually the park officer starts cutting wood in the late fall for use by park visitors in the summer. The wood is split, dried and tied in bundles.

Don't take signs for granted next time you visit a park. Each park has a lot of sign painting to do in winter. Some are damaged or destroyed by van-

dals and some wear out. New ones are constructed at the central park shop.

When frigid winds whistle outside, it's a good time to get tools and equipment in shape for summer. Another continuing maintenance job. Water system pumps and sewer lift stations can be removed and checked out and repairs made in the shop.

"Paper work" is not often associated with the activities of a park officer. But, it's necessary. During the cold months inventories are checked, activities, attendance and other records prepared and plans made for summer help.

Naturally, these jobs lend themselves to inside work when Old Man Winter descends. However, there are some jobs in a park that must be done no matter how deep the snow or low the thermometer. Of primary importance is

opening roads after snow storms. Another job that, at least will keep a man warm, is cutting down diseased trees in high use areas. This is for the safety of park users. Trees around power and phone lines are trimmed. Brush and trees are cut from any camp or picnic areas that will be expanded.

State parks are becoming more popular in the winter. Hiking, camping, skiing, sledding, ice skating and fishing are some of the activities people enjoy. Park officers must be available to provide maintenance and service. Where necessary, officers will issue permits for fish houses on the ice.

So the next time you see a park officer making his rounds during a crowded weekend in the summer. Remember, he is mighty busy in the winter too. It's a job that never ends.



1971 IOWA FISHING SEASONS AND LIMITS

Effective March 1, 1971 to February 29, 1972

INLAND WATERS OF THE STATE					BOUNDARY WATERS
Kind of Fish	Open Season	Daily Catch Limit	Possession Limit	Minimum Length or Weight	Mississippi River, Missouri River Big Sioux River and inland waters of Lee County
Carp, Buffalo, Quillback, Gar, Dogfish, Gizzard Shad, Sheepshead, Sucker, Redhorse, Chub, Sunfish, Bluegill, Crappie, Silver Bass, Bullhead, Rock Bass, Yellow Bass, Warmouth, Minnows and Sand Sturgeon.	Continuous	None	None	None	Same as inland waters.
Rock Sturgeon	Continuous	1	1	None	Same as inland waters.
Paddlefish	Continuous	2	4	None	Same as inland waters except no catch or possession limit on Mississippi River.
Perch	Continuous	25	50	None	Same as inland waters except no catch or possession limit.
Trout	Continuous	5	10	None	Same as inland waters.
Catfish	Continuous	8	16	None	Continuous open season, no catch or possession limit.
Largemouth Bass	Continuous	5	10	None	Largemouth and smallmouth Black Bass. Continuous open season. Aggregate daily catch limit 10; aggregate possession limit 20.
Smallmouth Bass	Continuous	5	10	None	Continuous open season. Aggregate daily catch limit 10; aggregate possession limit 20.
Walleye and Sauger	May 1 to Feb. 15*	Combined Walleye and Sauger 5	Combined Walleye and Sauger 10	None	Continuous open season. Aggregate daily catch limit 10; aggregate possession limit 20.
Northern Pike	May 1 to Feb. 15*	3	6	None	Continuous open season. Daily catch limit 5; possession limit 10.
Muskellunge	May 15 to Nov. 30	1	1	30 inches	Same as inland waters.
Frogs (except Bullfrogs)	Continuous	4 doz.	8 doz.	None	Same as inland waters.
Bullfrogs (<i>Rana Catesbeiana</i>)	Continuous	1 doz.	1 doz.	None	Same as inland waters.

*In all streams, Missouri and Mississippi Rivers, oxbow lakes and artificial lakes, a continuous open season for Walleyes, saugers and Northern Pike shall apply.

Where waters are located within the confines of State, County, City Parks or State Fish & Game Management areas, fishing will be permitted only when such areas are open to the public.

EXCEPTIONS: On all state-owned natural lakes, all angling through ice is prohibited between the hours of 8:00 p.m. and 6:00 a.m. In Little Spirit Lake, Dickinson County; Iowa and Tuttle (Okamanpedan) Lakes, Emmet County; Burt (Swag) Lake, Kossuth County; and Iowa Lake, Osceola County, the following shall apply: (1) Walleye—daily catch limit 6, possession limit 6; (2) Northern Pike—daily catch limit 3, possession limit 3; (3) Largemouth and Smallmouth Bass—daily catch limit 6, possession limit 6. Open season on above fish shall be May 1, 1971 to February 15, 1972. (4) Spears, and bow and arrow may be used to take carp, buffalo, dogfish, gar, sheepshead, and quillback from sunrise to sunset during the period May 1, 1971 to February 15, 1972, inclusive.

The possession limit shall not exceed 50 fish of all kinds in the aggregate except that the aggregate possession limit shall not apply to fish named on which there is no daily catch limit.

'Iowa Fish and Fishing' Available

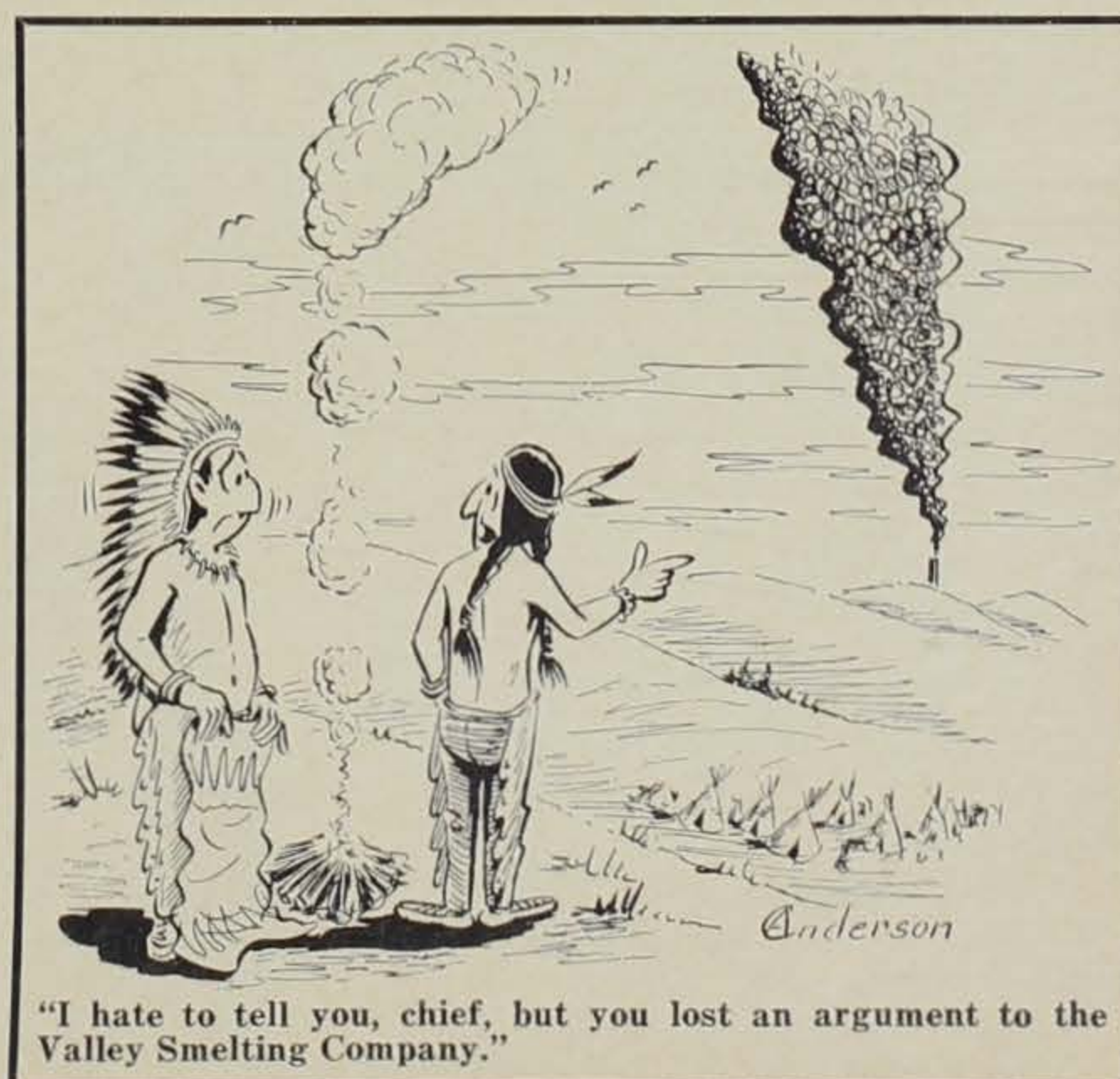
The popular book "Iowa Fish and Fishing" is available again. The 365-page book sells for \$4.00 per copy to Iowa residents and \$4.50 per copy to non-residents.

This is the fourth edition of the book which is co-authored by James R. Harlan, and Everett B. Speaker. Sixty-three colored portraits of Iowa's fish are illustrated by the award winning artist, Maynard Reece.

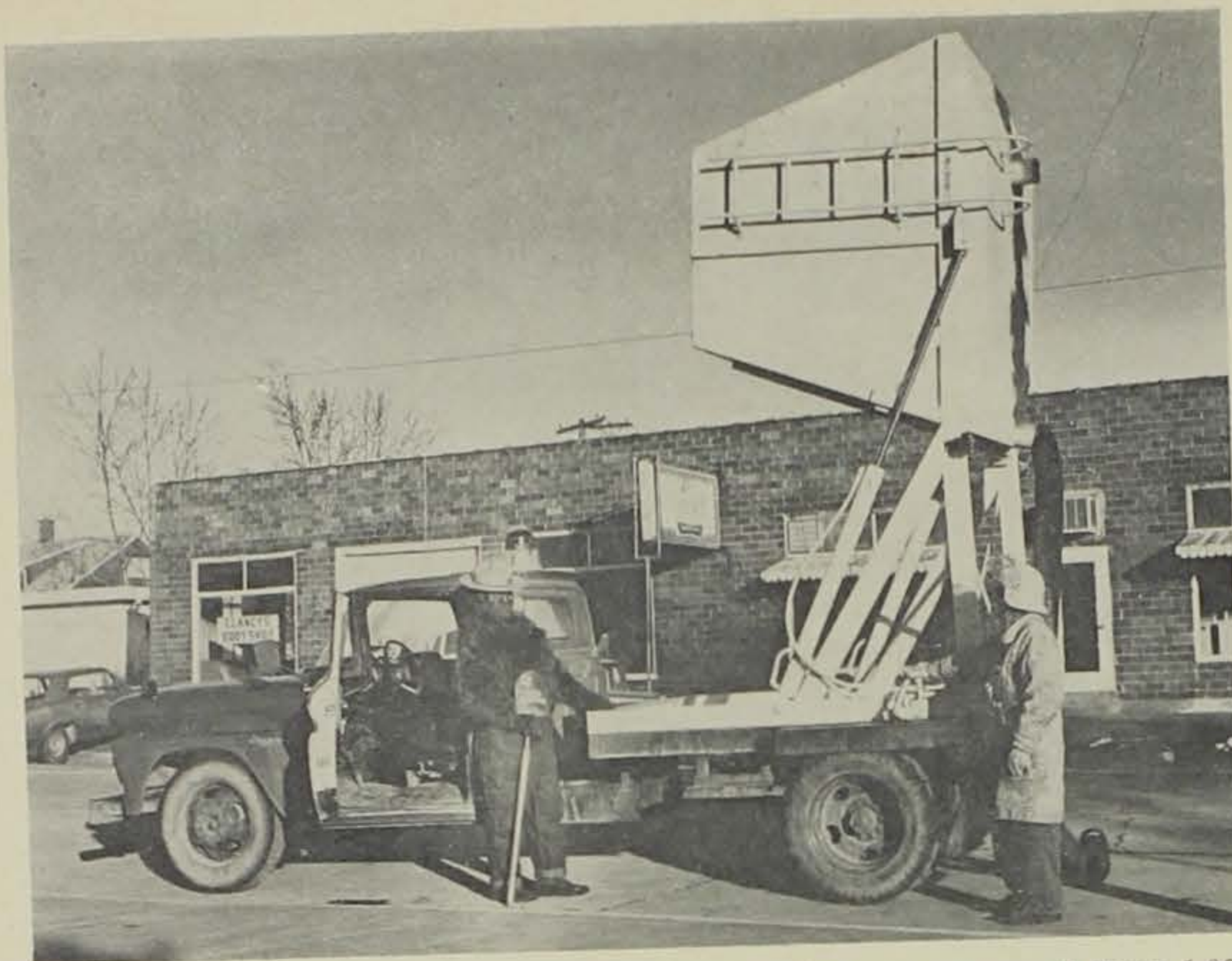
Basically the book depicts where to fish in Iowa, identification of fish caught and how to catch them.

This book would be a valuable addition to the fisherman library and also a great gift idea.

All orders for the book must include the proper remittance, no billings will be accepted. Orders should be sent to Iowa Fish and Fishing, State Conservation Commission, 300 Fourth Street, Des Moines, Iowa 50319.



"I hate to tell you, chief, but you lost an argument to the Valley Smelting Company."



Huge lift on this truck serves as a large "dipper" that can carry and dump 1,000 gallons of water into tank or truck.

by
DAVID R. EVANS

Excess equipment that once served our military forces is now serving the cause of fire prevention in Iowa.

Olive drab jeeps, trucks, trailers and other equipment no longer needed by the military have been transformed into colorful fire fighting units. Vehicles designed to aid in Army offensives are now made into efficient weapons to attack grass and timber fires.

Through an agreement with the United States Department of Agricul-

ture, the Iowa Conservation Commission makes these vehicles and other excess material available to local fire departments. It's a fantastic program that has so far provided over 96 vehicles to local units. The Conservation Commission has been obtaining this equipment since 1965.

"It has been a most successful program," said State Forester Gene Hertel. The U. S. Forest Service appoints a representative to requisition, receive and account for the excess federal property for each state. In Iowa, the state

forester of the Conservation Commission is the U. S. F. S. representative.

Milo "Smokey" Peterson, Commission fire prevention forester at Ames, supervises the program. The equipment is assigned to local fire departments throughout the state by a cooperative lease agreement. For purposes of the program, Iowa is divided into six areas to assure equal distribution of equipment. The title to the equipment remains with the federal government and material may not be disposed of without prior approval of the Commission Forestry Section and the U. S. F. S. Each fire department bears the expense of putting the vehicle in operating condition, maintenance and licensing.

Vehicles obtained by the Commission include 16 quarter-ton jeeps; 26 half-ton pickups; one half-ton truck (four-wheel drive); three three-quarter ton pickups (four-door cab); one three-quarter ton ammunition carrier; 13 one-and-a-half ton trucks; three two-ton trucks; four two-and-a-half-ton trucks; and nine six-wheel drive trucks.

In addition departments received 17 two-wheel jeep trailers; one 1,200-gallon water tank; one 1,000-gallon tank, one 500-gallon tank and two 5-gallon back pack pumps.

The vehicles must be used primarily for transporting men, tools or water to rural woodland and grass fires. It's also permissible to use them for fighting town or city blazes.

"Farmers really smile when they see a local department getting a six-wheel drive truck with a 1,800-gallon water tank on it," said Peterson. "That really does the job on a fire. The four-wheel drive ammunition carrier is also popular. It's larger than a jeep and can be used to carry both water and personnel."

Jeeps are remodeled into fire attack units. Most are equipped with water tanks and pumps. One department has a battery operated electric pump. The Winthrop Department has named its bright red jeep "Little Squirt." The Cedar Falls department jeep features a deluge-type nozzle capable of a high velocity stream of water. Jeeps can be remodeled to carry up to 70-gallon tanks. Many departments come up with their own innovations that make vehicles more effective when it comes to fighting fires. The West Liberty department converted a one-and-a-half ton truck into an unusual looking, but effective unit. It was equipped with a hydraulic lift and container that can dump 1,000 gallons of water into a holding tank or another truck in 60 seconds.

Most of the larger trucks are converted into water tankers. A few trailers have been rebuilt to carry 250 gallons of water. It's mighty handy to have that along when jeeping towards a grass or timber fire. Trailers are also converted into tool carriers.

The vehicles are very popular and there is always a waiting list. Realizing the value of the program, the Commis-

Excess Vehicles Put to Use

Military Equipment Now Fight Fires



"Smokey" gives his approval to transformed jeep.

sion has attempted to obtain as much as possible.

Other material received from the federal government includes quonset buildings and construction tools. The quonset buildings are being used to house fire fighting equipment at state areas.

"Many fire departments are short of funds for needed equipment," said Peterson. "This program enables the Conservation Commission to obtain these vehicles. The local departments deserve a great deal of credit for turning the surplus vehicles into efficient

fire control units."

The federal government declares property as "excess" when it is no longer economical or efficient to use. Vehicles are obtained from such installations as Offutt Air Force Base, Omaha; Rock Island Arsenal; Iowa Army Ammunition Plant, Burlington; Camp Dodge and the Sioux City Air Base. "Naturally, we don't get all we want and must compete with other states for the vehicles," said Peterson. "However, we make every effort to obtain whatever possible to assist local fire departments."

National Boy Scout Month

The month of February has been designated as National Boy Scout Month. On February 8, this outstanding organization was 61 years old.

The theme for '71 is "Conservation Good Turn", a part of "Project SOAR (Save Our American Resources)". Conservation Good Turn is a nation wide conservation service project of the Boy Scouts of America to create attitudes of concern for the quality of the environment and to motivate action programs that will help improve the environment for life and living, not only among the six million members of the Boy Scouts, but for the entire American public. As a result of participation in community conservation projects, boys should develop an understanding of:

1. The vital importance of all natural resources to himself and to the welfare of his country; and his way of life in a democracy.
2. His interdependence with his environment.
3. His responsibility as a citizen to the development of a better environment in which to live.

The following is a reprint of the Scouts "Outdoor Code." This code signifies their pledge to "help protect our country's beauty and conserve her natural resources."

Outdoor Code

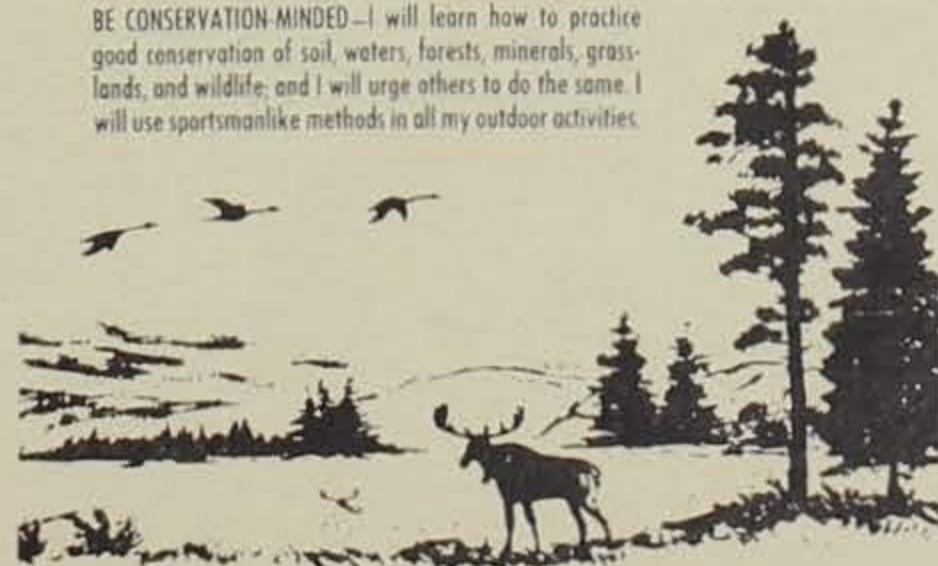
As an American, I will do my best to—

BE CLEAN IN MY OUTDOOR MANNERS—I will treat the outdoors as a heritage to be improved for our greater enjoyment. I will keep my trash and garbage out of America's waters, fields, woods, and roadways.

BE CAREFUL WITH FIRE—I will prevent wildfire. I will build my fire in a safe place and be sure it is out before I leave.

BE CONSIDERATE IN THE OUTDOORS—I will treat public and private property with respect. I will remember that use of the outdoors is a privilege I can lose by abuse.

BE CONSERVATION-MINDED—I will learn how to practice good conservation of soil, waters, forests, minerals, grasslands, and wildlife; and I will urge others to do the same. I will use sportsmanlike methods in all my outdoor activities.



Dick Ranney

Cold weather and hardy beef stew seem to go together like acorns and oak trees. What a time of the year for people of all ages to enjoy the robust fun of Iowa outdoors. State parks are open all year and will provide you and your family with many opportunities for hiking, ice skating, sledding and just quiet pleasure. After you park your car in the marked area you may wish to stop and visit with the park officer. He will be able to tell you which hill is best or if there is a place to skate or any other information you might need. Warm clothes are the order of the day for a slow hike in the park. You will see at every turn, majestic beauty or leafless trees silhouetted in a clear blue sky. Clean white snow, unmarked by salt, sand or the hustle of mankind in pursuit of the "good life". Actually, part of the good life is there in the park; a blanket of snow laying peaceful under the sleeping trees; the beauty of snow blown drifts that show lines and swirls in designs that rival a painter's brush; the peace and quiet that makes the silence so obvious.

What fun it is to zip down the slopes of a hill in one of Iowa's parks on a sled, snow pan, toboggan, or a scoop shovel. Sometimes the speed downhill will make your eyes water and your nose run. If by some stroke of luck you should upset, you quickly discover you can roll and slide along like a rag doll and become covered with snow from head to toe, while everyone laughs uproariously. Winter in the park is a time worth remembering. If you have a camper, take it along—the parks in Iowa are open the year round. You might also take the fixin's for a camp stew. You will need 1½ pounds of lean meat, it can be pork, beef, rabbit, deer, pheasant, quail or any kind of uncured meat. Place the chunks of floured meat in a large pan and brown them. In a second pan boil potatoes, carrots and onion together. Use just enough water to cover them and cook until they are still firm. Over-cooking will make them soft and mushy. When the vegetables are cooked stir them, water and all into the chunks of browned meat. Salt and pepper and place a lid on the pan and simmer until the stew starts to thicken. Serve with chunks of dark bread with butter and a cup of hot tea. A couple of plates of stew and some dry clothes puts you in the mood for more fun in the snow.



The Badger

Relatively common in Iowa, the badger prefers dry, open or rolling country to heavily forested wetlands. An extremely strong and fast digger, the badger preys mostly on small ground dwelling rodents such as ground squirrels, pocket gophers, mice and moles.

Powerful front legs tipped with one-inch claws serve not only as shovels, but as formidable weapons capable of shredding most dogs and coyotes. At only about fifteen pounds, the mature badger avoids trouble normally by burrowing under it. But when cornered he attacks viciously with those slashing claws and strong jaws. With this arsenal plus heavy hair, thick, loose skin, and strong neck and shoulder muscles, the badger knows few enemies.

Young badgers are born in May or June, averaging three to a litter. They are born in a chamber about two to six feet underground at the end of a twenty foot tunnel.

Badgers are very beneficial as a check on harmful rodents. Rabbits use the badger holes as protection from many other predators. Although badgers occasionally return to these old diggings to find a quick meal, they undoubtedly boost rabbit populations by unknowingly providing the bunnies with this excellent habitat.

Badgers have stocky, flattened bodies with thick necks and broad heads. Their thick hair is mostly gray turning to black around the head and face. White cheek and jaw patches and a forehead streak extending backwards beyond the neck clearly identify this animal.